

line throughout posterior margin of mesoscutellum, a transverse line connecting lateral lobes and an elongate spot each side near middle, yellow; apex of metascutellum and a spot on each side lobe are yellow; abdomen black, a minute yellow spot on middle at base of segments 4 and 5; 6, 7, and 8 faintly yellow on the posterior margin. Wings hyaline; hindwings with a large black apical mark, much like that of *G. gratus*, but its inner margin is irregular and prolonged on middle, and leaves three pale spots, the apical one containing a minute dark dot. Between the subcosta and radius is a series of black spots nearly reaching to base of wing, and the longitudinal veins are marked interruptedly with black. The forewings are marked all over with black spots; the posterior apical margin is faintly black, and there are two large irregular subapical spots connected together, and a large spot on the middle of the posterior margin. There is a series of spots, more or less connected, between the subcosta and radius, also between median and cubital veins, several on the posterior margin and many small ones elsewhere on the wings, especially beyond the large subapical spots. Nearly all of the veins are marked with black, the cross-veins mostly in the middle.

There are 7 cross-veins before origin of the radial sector in the forewings, only 1 in the hindwings; about 12 branches to the radial sector in the forewings.

Expanse 74 mm.

One specimen from the Baboquivari Mountains, Arizona (Snow). Professor Snow informs me that he has another specimen.

Discovery of Blood-sucking Psychodidae in America.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT.

Among the members of the family Psychodidae the genus *Flebotomus* (or *Phlebotomus*, as it has been unwarrantedly amended) is the only one known to partake of the blood of man and other animals after the manner of mosquitoes. Up to the present time this genus has been recorded only from the southern part of Europe. Its occurrence on the western continent is now herewith recorded for the first time. In the summer of 1905 Mr. H. S. Barber captured two specimens of an undescribed species on Plummer's Island, Maryland, and in the following year Messrs. Barber and E. A. Schwarz collected specimens of a second species in Guatemala, in both of which localities the blood-sucking propensities of the females were fully demonstrated. Both of these species differ from

the published figures of the European *F. papatassii* (Loew, Ent. Zeit. Stettin, v, tab. 1, fig. 5, and Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neer., pl. ix, fig. 10) in that the first vein of the wings, instead of terminating opposite the proximal end of the first submarginal cell, is prolonged to a point opposite about one-fifth of the length of this cell. The male of only one of our species is at present known, and in this the horny terminal portion of the claspers is different from, though on the same plan, as in the two European species as figured by Rondani (Ann. Soc. Ent., France, 1843, pl. x, figs. 2 and 5).

***Flebotomus vexator* n. sp.**

Yellow, the mesonotum brown, hairs chiefly brown; legs in certain lights appear brown, but are covered with a white tomentum; wings hyaline, unmarked; the first vein terminates opposite one-fifth of the length of the first submarginal cell; this cell is slightly over twice as long as its petiole; terminal, horny portion of male claspers slender, bearing many long hairs; the apex terminated by two curved spines which are more than one-half as long as the preceding part, and just in front of these are two similar spines, while near the middle of the length of this portion is a fifth spine similar to the others. Length 1.5 mm.

Plummer's Island, Maryland. One male and four females, collected June 23 and July 13, 1905, and July 13, 17, and 29, 1906, by Messrs. H. S. Barber and E. A. Schwarz. Type No. 10,154, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Flebotomus cruciatus* n. sp.**

Same as *vexator*, except that the hairs are chiefly yellow and the first submarginal cell is about three times as long as its petiole. Male unknown.

Cacao, Trece Aguas, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. Five females, collected April 2, 15, 18, and 26, 1906, by Messrs. H. S. Barber and E. A. Schwarz. Type No. 10,155, U. S. Nat. Mus.

AS SEEN IN THE PARK.—A Boston gentleman and his small grandson were in an electric car one day when a young man with a black band on his sleeve got in. The little boy looked at it and then said, "Grandpa, why does he have that on his sleeve?"

His grandfather replied, "Because he has lost some relative. It is called a 'sorry rag.'"

"Oh," said the boy, "I thought it was to keep the caterpillars from crawling up!"—*Magazine*.